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VERMONT REPUBLICANS PROCLAIM THEIR LOYALTY TO HUGHES

T. N. Vail Heads Delegation with Messrs. Morse, Prouty, Graves, Babbitt, Bailey, Cushing and Moody as Associates.

Montpelier, May 26.—With 518 delegates out of a possible total of 611 present and duly qualified as the roll, the State Republican Convention gathered in Montpelier city hall at 11:20 o'clock to elect eight delegates to the National Convention to be held at Chicago June 7th, to adopt a platform and to enthusiastically endorse Justice Charles E. Hughes as the presidential nominee of the party.

An incident of the hour preceding the actual getting down to business was the big ovation accorded Senator Carroll S. Page when he appeared on the platform. Applause also attended the entrance of Gov. C. W. Gates and Congressman Frank L. Greene to the convention hall.

Stanley C. Wilson, chairman of the Republican State Committee, called the convention to order and the call was read by Secretary J. Rolf Searles. The reading of the call was dispensed with, the roll as presented by the credentials committee being accepted without question.

Frank E. Howe of Bennington, formerly lieutenant-governor, was introduced as temporary chairman and later made the permanent chairman along with Warner R. Graham of Rockingham as secretary, and Benjamin Williams of Proctor, assistant secretary.

Chairman Howe in making his introductory speech was frequently interrupted by hearty applause, especially when he proceeded with his arraignment of the present administration.

The committee on resolutions, Chas. H. Darling of Burlington, chairman, to which body, composed of a representative from each county, fell the duty of formulating the convention platform, read the same which was adopted. The resolutions which constitute the platform, follow:

The Platform

Abundant utterance neither makes for progress nor benefits a people and a pretentious platform is no substitute for good government. Party pledges are best guaranteed by the record and traditions of the party. And when this land was to be purged of human slavery, and when the strength of a "government of the people, by the people and for the people" was to be tested and demonstrated, the Republican party was founded. It has been justified and perpetuated in the cause of civil liberty. It has been maintained and cherished from administration to administration for the advancement of our common good and for the glory of our common country. The Republican party is and always has been the party of progress. It has stood for sound money; it has encouraged reasonable immigration. It has built up railroads. It has dotted our land with colleges. It has aided agriculture. And long ago our own Senator Morrill laid the foundation for military training in connection with agricultural colleges, and blazed the way to national preparedness with a view prophetic of our present needs. It has fostered thrift; it has protected the wage earner, until our vast undeveloped domain has yielded to the pacific pursuits of American industry. And when the undesirable elements of immigration became a menace, and the accumulation of wealth, and the strength of corporations endangered our people, the Republican party enacted restrictions upon immigration and controlling regulations upon corporations and monopolies. Its system of tariff has protected labor; built up industries; maintained the expenses of government and steadily retired the public debt.

The Republicans of Vermont regret the unfortunate dissensions of 1912 that delivered the country into the hands of a weak, vacillating and incompetent democratic administration, and we invite all citizens who believe in the fundamental principles of Republicanism to unite with us in the overthrow of the Democratic party.

The present Democratic administration promised that the reduction of the tariff would reduce the cost of living. The tariff has been reduced and the cost of living has increased. The revenues have been insufficient to meet the current expenses of government, and the administration has been forced to lay a so-called "war tax" in time of peace. The normal business of the country has languished, and but for the accident of a foreign war would have collapsed.

We deplore the weakness and incompetency with which the present administration has indulged in watch-

ful waiting for 18 months after the necessity of preparedness is admitted, during which our citizens have been outraged and murdered in Mexico; our territory has been invaded; the property of our citizens has been despoiled; and our foreign policy has become a thing of ridicule.

We heartily endorse the good work of the Vermont Republican delegation in Congress.

We believe in a tariff on importations for the protection of labor, business and agriculture, and we believe that such imposts are more easily levied, more easily collected, more easily paid, less felt, and produce more money than any other manner of raising revenue. We believe that the Underwood law should be repealed, and all Democratic stamp and other odious form of taxation should be abolished, and that we should return to the normal Republican tariff, to be adjusted by a competent tariff commission. The alarming increase in prices during the present war of commodities is a striking lesson to us to protect the manufacture of articles of commerce which can be profitably produced here to the end that we may avoid similar extortions from our people in the future as well as to create new fields of labor and production. We especially urge that such legislation should be enacted before the close of the present war in Europe, which is certain to be followed by a gigantic strife for the control of the markets of the world.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of our people and its interest in public affairs, and would hold all public officers to a rigid accountability and would urge the enforcement and careful administration of the laws of the land.

Our party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom and civic virtue. Their admission to wider fields of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

We believe that the United States should join in a world conference at the close of the present European war for the purpose of entering into an agreement between the great powers whereby future international differences may be determined by a judicial tribunal established and maintained for that purpose and that the contracting parties shall guarantee the use of their united financial, economic and military forces for the purpose of enforcing the judgments and decrees of such tribunal.

But so long as the nations of Europe maintain armies and navies, it behooves the American people to maintain such a state of military and naval preparedness as to secure our commerce, defend our coasts and repel all invasions, to the end that our flag may be respected and our citizens protected, from pole to pole and from sun to sun.

After the resolutions were read, Judge Darling moved their adoption, which was effected to the accompaniment of enthusiastic applause.

Enthusiastic Ovation for Hughes
The following resolution expressing the enthusiastic support of Justice Hughes by Vermont Republicans was introduced by the Hon. Clarke C. Fitts of Brattleboro:

Resolved, The Republican State convention of Vermont endorses and affirms the spoken word of the Republican voters of the State in favor of Charles E. Hughes for the presidential nomination.

We believe that his unblemished record, his wide experience, his forceful character and his great intellect combine to make him the master hand to navigate the ship of state across the uncharted shoals which are ahead.

We urge that the delegates elected by this convention, by their personal efforts and by their votes, support him with the full strength of the State.

When Mr. Fitts had reached the name of Justice Hughes, the convention did not wait for him to finish the reading of the resolution but broke forth into cheers and applause, the ovation lasting for a considerable period. The chairman was finally obliged to use the gavel to enable Mr. Fitts to proceed with the reading of the resolution. At the conclusion of the reading the convention again applauded for some time.

A recess was taken at noon until 1:30 o'clock to allow delegates and visitors to dine.

Election of Delegates

Seven of the eight delegates were elected unanimously by the convention, each candidate as his name was presented by a delegate from his county, was generously seconded by the other delegates, the only contest being over the choosing of the eighth delegate, George E. Moody of Water-

bury receiving the honor on the second ballot over Hugh J. M. Jones of Montpelier and George O. Gridley of Windsor. Mr. Moody led on the first ballot, but failed by about a score of votes of receiving the necessary number for a choice.

Theodore N. Vail of Lyndon, who heads Vermont's delegation, was nominated by Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury. In presenting Mr. Vail's name for consideration Mr. Dunnett said that his candidate had never held or sought any office in the State, nevertheless his name is a household word. He referred to the other well known Theodore as being a gift of God to the Democratic party and characterized Mr. Vail as a gift of God not only to Lyndon, but to the entire State.

Edwin W. Lawrence of Rutland nominated E. R. Morse of Proctor, the second on the delegation, as a man who will fight for Hughes.

Frank C. Williams of Newport presented a fellow townsman, ex-Gov. George H. Prouty, with the remark that his candidate would be especially close to Hughes through personal acquaintance and who is entirely in sympathy with the choice of the people as expressed at the primaries.

Expressing the belief that it was fitting that the younger element of the party be recognized, Collins M. Graves of Bennington was nominated by Frank C. Archibald of Manchester.

Sound in business judgment and political sagacity and a Hughes man many years ago as well as the present time was the characterization applied to Frederick H. Babbitt of Bellows Falls, fifth on the slate by Clark C. Fitts of Brattleboro.

The name of Guy W. Bailey, the sixth nominee, evoked much applause, his name being presented by Allan Martin of Essex Junction.

J. Gregory Smith of St. Albans nominated John T. Cushing, editor of the St. Albans Messenger and newspaper men included in the delegation united in seconding the nomination.

The Only Contest

Reserved until the last was the only contest to develop in the entire convention, Harry C. Whitehill blazing the way by introducing George E. Moody of Waterbury. He enlarged upon Mr. Moody's qualifications and the devotion with which he has served the party.

Chittenden, Orange, Bennington, Lamoille and Rutland gave endorsement to Moody, none of the delegations, however, being united in their opinion. Hugh J. M. Jones was nominated by William A. Lord and Mr. Lord stated that over three-fourths of the Washington county delegation was in favor of Jones. George O. Gridley, who was nominated by Gilbert A. Davis, made the contest three-cornered and the result of the first ballot was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 513; necessary for a choice, 257; Mr. Gridley had 50, Mr. Jones 217, and Mr. Moody, 246. On the second ballot which was taken after Senator Sherman's address, Mr. Moody had 239 or 17 more than the number necessary for a choice, only 441 votes being cast. Mr. Jones received 172 and Mr. Gridley 30.

The alternates chosen follow: Alexander Dunnett of St. Johnsbury; Millard F. Barnes of Chimney Point; Miles S. Sawyer of Rutland City; E. A. Davis of Bethel; H. B. Shaw of Burlington; Frank C. Archibald of Manchester; Smith B. Waite of Hyde Park.

The convention gave a vote of thanks to Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois, who came all the way from Washington, D. C., to address the delegates and a vote of appreciation was also tendered the city of Montpelier and the city committee. The eight delegates to the national convention held a session directly after adjournment which was taken at 4 o'clock.

40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE VT. ACADEMY, SAXTONS RIVER Program.

Saturday, June 10—8.00 p. m., Senior promenade.

Sunday, June 11—10.45 a. m., Baccalaureate sermon, the Rev. W. H. Desjardins; 7.30 p. m., Vesper service, Fuller Hall, the Rev. G. E. Tomkinson.

Monday, June 12—10.30 a. m., Debate for Barrett prize; 3.00 p. m., Class day exercises; 8.00 p. m., Fuller prize speaking contest.

Tuesday, June 13—10.30 a. m., Graduation exercises, address by the Rev. A. H. Bradford; 12.00 m., Business meeting of the Alumni; 1.00 p. m., Alumni luncheon; 3.30, baseball game; 8.00 p. m., Senior reception.

Prof. Howard H. Gibbs, who has been instructor in the commercial department of St. Johnsbury Academy for the past year, has resigned to accept the position of secretary of the Fall River (Mass.) School of Commerce.

SOPHOMORE CLASS SUSPENDED

Statement by Colonel Ira L. Reeves, Pres. of Norwich University

Sometime between 1 and 2 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, May 24, the Sophomore class of Norwich University hazed six members of the Freshman class by dipping them into a fountain, and causing them to "run the gauntlet," strapping them with leather belts, barrel staves, and paddles. I learned of what had taken place at 7 o'clock that morning, and proceeded at once to investigate the matter. I found that the so-called strapping had been in two cases extremely severe and painful, although inflicting no serious injury. Some newspaper accounts alleging that some of the men hazed were required to go to the hospital were inaccurate.

Hazing is prohibited by the rules and regulations of Norwich University although cases of it have broken out from time to time, but this was the first instance brought to my attention since I came to the University Nov. 1st, 1915. After thoroughly investigating the matter I decided that nothing short of the most rigid disciplinary measure would be adequate. The faculty was summoned for a special session on the morning of Tuesday, May 25, and the matter was presented to them. The faculty agreed with my view of the situation, and a resolution was passed dismissing all members of the Sophomore class who were on probation, and indefinitely suspending the remainder of the class.

Previous to this action the Sophomore class had held a meeting at which resolutions were passed, pledging the members to stand together. The faculty could interpret this position in no other way than that of defiance, although most of the members of the class were respectful in all their relations, and with the exception of their attitude in this matter, as fully under the routine discipline as cadets of the other classes. The faculty held that there was no question about the justice of a rule against hazing, and that, since the Sophomore class had violated it, and further, had decided to stand together in the matter, nothing short of disciplinary action against the entire class would prove to be adequate.

Out of the thirty members of the class three were dismissed and 27 indefinitely suspended. Twenty-four have made application to be reinstated. One of the dismissed members has made application for reconsideration of his case. At a meeting of the faculty held May 27, 18 of the applications for reinstatement were acted on, placing the applicants on probation until July 1, 1917. The remaining applications were tabled. It is not likely they will receive further consideration until sometime next college year.

Ira L. Reeves, President.

DEMOCRATS ELECT

James E. Kennedy to Head Delegation to the National Convention

The Democratic State convention was held in Burlington Thursday with an attendance of 402 delegates. The following delegates were elected to the National convention to be held in St. Louis: James E. Kennedy of Williston; P. H. Pollard of Cavendish; F. H. Duffy of Rutland; H. E. Pond of Berkshire; Elisha Bigelow of Lyndonville; O. E. Luce of Stowe; Harry C. Shurtleff of Montpelier; J. C. Durich of Fair Haven.

There were contests only on the 7th and eighth delegates. Rev. J. E. Reardon of Barre, was chairman of the convention and Harry C. Witters of St. Johnsbury secretary. Mr. Reardon in his speech lauded Wilson and urged the Democrats of the State to form Wilson clubs. He blamed the Republicans for unpreparedness. The resolutions which were adopted were brief. They asserted faith in the principle of democracy and the rule of the people as against the domination of the leaders, bosses' combinations and interests, and commended Wilson's "wise constructive statesmanship."

The following resolutions were adopted:

"We the Democrats of the State of Vermont by our delegates in convention assembled, once more assert our faith in the principles of Democracy and the supremacy and rule of the people of the nation as against the domination of leaders, bosses, combinations and interests.

"2. We extend to the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, our affection and gratitude in the wise conservative and statesmanlike course pursued by him in the difficulties and perplexities that have surrounded the nation in the months past and which has with honor and without war, maintained the rights of the nation and of humanity.

"We desire to assure the president of our earnest co-operation in all efforts to continue our government honorably at peace with all nations whether at war or otherwise; but this we declare, should be under full recognition of our national rights and the law of nations.

"3. While the lack of perfect harmony with governments is deplored, we declare that the rights of American citizens must be recognized and maintained wherever the citizens may be and we further declare that American soil must be protected from invasion by bandits or the public enemy.

"The presidents' Mexican policy is therefore heartily endorsed.

"4. We endorse the policy of preparedness of such land and naval forces as shall be adequate for the full protection of the nation and the maintenance of its rights.

"5. We congratulate the country upon the monetary, commercial, economic and industrial legislation enacted by the Democratic Congress.

"6. We endorse the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for re-election as president of the United States, and pledge to him the support of the Democracy of Vermont.

"Dated at Burlington, Vermont, May 25, A. D., 1916.

"Respectfully submitted,
"M. G. Leary,
"Ernest Hitchcock,
"J. W. Miller,
"Committee on Resolutions."

BULL MOOSE PICK DELEGATES TO CHICAGO

The Vermont Progressives held a State convention in the roof garden of the Hotel Vermont last week Wednesday for the purpose of electing delegates and alternates to the national convntion in Chicago on June 7, about 50 delegates being present. The meeting was called to order by the State chairman, Dr. H. Nelson Jackson of this city, and Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph offered prayer.

March M. Wilson of Randolph, was elected chairman and Ernest L. Kelley of Salisbury, secretary. A nominating committee to present a list of delegates and alternates was appointed as follows: E. C. Skinner, Orleans; Dr. H. Nelson Jackson and J. C. Jones of Rutland. The committee presented the following names: Delegates—large, Rev. Fraser Metzger of Randolph, Joseph C. Jones of Rutland, E. W. Gibson of Brattleboro, and Prof. Raymond McFarland of Middlebury; district delegates, W. H. Nichols of Bennington, W. S. Eaton of Woodstock, O. A. Rixford of Highgate, and Albert G. Rice of Rockingham; alternates, March M. Wilson, D. E. Martin of Rutland, G. L. Pease of Burlington, W. H. Humphrey of Burlington, Dr. Thomas Rice of Brattleboro, F. B. Pope of Bennington, Ernest L. Kelley, Henry Burgess of Newport.

Roosevelt's name was the only one mentioned as a presidential possibility behind whom the party could stand. The resolutions reaffirm loyalty to the progressive principles of 1912; express a desire to co-operate with any party which will honestly subscribe to those principles and cite Theodore Roosevelt as the man of clear vision and courageous leadership who has brought these principles before the American people. The resolutions also accord Col. Roosevelt the implicit confidence of Vermont Progressives.

\$300 PRIZE CONTEST CLOSES MAY 27TH

Last Week of the Bennington County Association School Improvement Contest.

Early in the year fifty-two teachers of this county entered their schools in the contest held by the Bennington County Improvement Association. Three hundred dollars is to be divided among the rural schools of the county in proportion to the amount of money raised by the teacher and pupils for improvements during the time of the contest. No one school, however, is to receive more than \$5. If the apportionment of any school exceeds this, only \$5 will be given. Improvements secured by work of pupils or by a neighborhood bee will be given an approximate value in money and will be credited the same as if money were raised and the improvement purchased. Improvements secured by money voted by the town or school directors will not be credited.

Much enthusiasm is being shown in the contest by the parents as well as the teachers and pupils and in many cases friends and people living near the school house have given and helped in many ways. It often happens in rural schools that the teacher may have a splendid training and ambition to make her school one of the best, but she is handicapped by lack of material

and equipment. Manual training and domestic science classes are now a feature of most town and city schools. This instruction is needed just as much in the country school and can be established with a small expenditure of money and the help of the parents and friends of the children. Attractive school grounds, simple playground equipment and repairs inside the school house have all been accomplished by schools entered in the contest.

The money for improvements is earned in various ways. Soap orders comes to be the most popular way of raising funds, then come entertainments. Some of the schools have held ice cream sales, candy sales and May parties. One school held a rabbit-pie supper from which they realized \$7.00. In communities where there is little social life, these little gatherings are worth much to the parents as well as to the children. The school house has always been a community center. In New England church services, town meetings, and political gatherings used to be held in the school house. An attractive, well furnished school house can easily be used for a social club house. In one district in Montana, the families have organized a neighborhood club with meetings at the school house Saturday evenings. During the school year an interested teacher of elocution in a nearby city meets the club members twice a month, helping them with little plays and entertaining with readings of her own. She gives her time and services, only asking transportation to and from the city. Through her efforts a circulating library has been installed, and in the summer time tennis and croquet courts are maintained near the school house.

The improvements that usually suggest themselves when we think of the country school, such as slate blackboards, flags and flag poles, teeterboards and swings for the play ground, flowers for the yard, etc., have been successfully carried out by many of the schools in the county. Carrying these suggestions further, grounds have been graded and gravel walks made with the help of some kind neighbor or parent who drew a load of gravel to the school yard; boys have been taught to make flower boxes and put them on brackets at the windows while the girls planted flowers and made curtains, etc. Floors have been oiled, desks and furniture varnished and the inside of the rooms painted and kept clean with the aid and direction of the teacher.

Some unusual improvements have been made that show great thoughtfulness on the part of the teacher and benefit to the pupils in her charge. One teacher writes that with some money earned they purchased an oak medicine cabinet which they filled with "First Aid" supplies; with these the children are taught "first aid" principles. In another school an interested person gave some dishes and an oil stove. The teacher has given two cooking lessons in school and conducted an evening party for the children and their parents, preparing some new dainty on the oil stove for refreshments—a lesson to the older cooks as well as the beginners. Victrolas have been purchased or are wanted in many schools and when we think of the important place music holds in our social life, the use of a Victrola in the school has endless possibilities as a means of instruction and entertainment. One teacher is using the money raised to provide warm lunches for her pupils at noon and another hopes to build concrete steps to the school house.

Aside from the use and possession of these things, there is a wonderful lasting lesson taught the girls and boys in earning and spending the money for improvements and in working together for a common good. New talents will be discovered and the natural energy of the children put to valuable use. We try to make our homes attractive and comfortable for the children. When the girl or boy is old enough to have his very own room, we spend time and money to make it cheerful and appropriate. Do we ever realize the amount of time a child spends at school, often in an ugly building, poorly furnished, with disagreeable surroundings? These things influence a child's mind indirectly and school time is not interesting to them.

We need your interest and help in the work we are trying to do in the schools. This year's contest has been very successful; we shall soon be ready to announce the prize winners and we trust that next year we shall have a bigger contest and more prize money to divide. Won't you give us your encouragement and cooperation?

"Did you raise anything on your promise to pay?" "Oh, yes; I raised a smile."—Baltimore American.